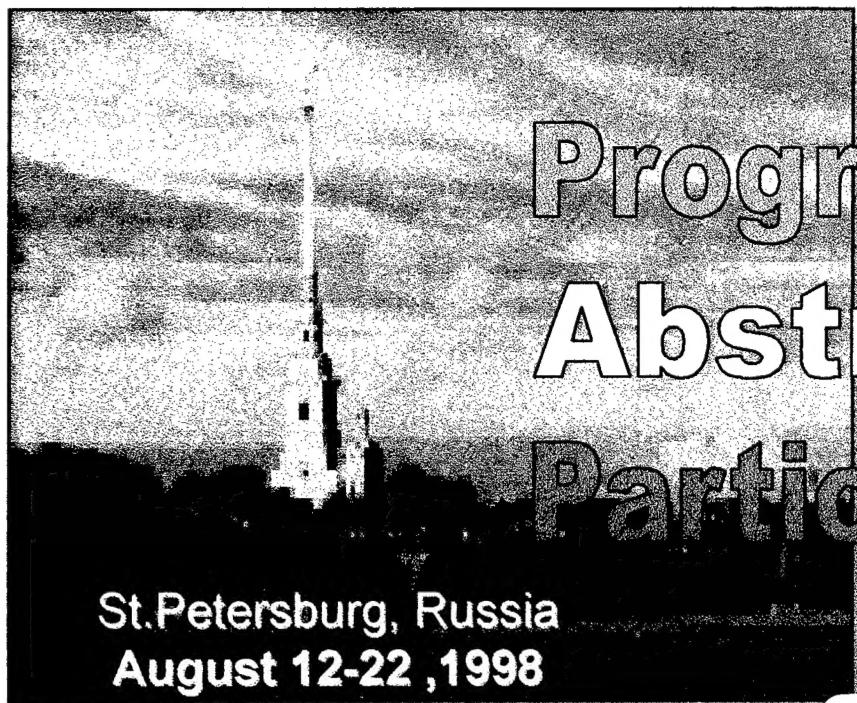


NATO Advanced Study Institute

Materials Science of Carbides, Nitrides and Borides



**St.Petersburg, Russia
August 12-22, 1998**

19990202 064

SPONSORED BY NATO

Co-sponsors:

- Russian Foundation for Basic Research
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Branch of Physics and Chemistry of Inorganic Materials
 - Institute for New Chemical Problems, Russia
 - European Research Office of the U.S. Army
- Office of Naval Research, International Field Office, Europe
 - Materials Research Center, Kiev, Ukraine
 - University of Illinois at Chicago

NATO ADVANCED STUDY INSTITUTE
MATERIALS SCIENCE of CARBIDES, NITRIDES and BORIDES

August 12-22, 1998
St. Petersburg, Russia

DIRECTOR: **Prof. Yury Gogotsi**
University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Mechanical
Engineering, Chicago, IL 60607, USA
Tel.: +1 (312) 996-9631; Fax: +1 (312) 413-0447
E-mail: ygogotsi@uic.edu

Co-DIRECTOR: **Prof. Rostislav Andrievski**
Institute for New Chemical Problems, Russian Academy of Sciences
Chernogolovka, Moscow Region, 142432, Russia
Tel./Fax: +7 (095) 742-0004
E-mail: ara@icp.ac.ru

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

R.A. Andrievski (Co-Director)	Institute for New Chemical Problems, Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, Moscow Region, 142432, Russia
J. Desmaison	LMCTS, Université de Limoges, 123 Avenue Albert Thomas, 87060 Limoges, France
Y.G. Gogotsi (Director)	University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chicago, IL 60607, USA
M.J. McNallan	University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Civil and Materials Engineering, Chicago, IL 60607, USA
I.A. Ovid'ko (Local Organizer)	Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Russian Academy of Science, Bol'shoy Pr. 61, St. Petersburg, Russia

CONFERENCE SECRETARY:

A. Deriy	University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chicago, IL 60607, USA
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An Advanced Study Institute (ASI) is a high-level teaching meeting where a carefully defined subject, systematically presented, is treated in depth by lecturers of international standing, and new advances in a field, not taught elsewhere, are reported in tutorial form. ASIs, as short courses, contribute to dissemination of knowledge and the formation of international scientific contacts. The teaching in ASIs is aimed at scientists at the postdoctoral level with an appropriate scientific background who wish to learn of recent developments.

The objective of this ASI is to present current research on a wide range of carbide, nitride and boride materials. Invited lecturers from the NATO, CP and other countries will present some of the most recent developments in the processing, chemistry and mechanics of these materials. Recent advances in the processing and mechanical behavior of composites in this system will be covered. Both experimental results and modeling will be discussed. We have organized a set of topic areas, which include structure and electronic properties, modeling, processing, high-temperature chemistry, oxidation and corrosion, mechanical behavior and applications of carbides, nitrides and borides.

Expected benefits for CP countries:

- A timely teaching forum by lecturers from NATO countries, who will review the current state-of-the-art science and technology, and address the critical issues that restrain broader applications of the materials based on carbides, borides and nitrides;
- Opportunity to meet colleagues from NATO countries and discuss possible collaboration;
- Opportunity to find potential new application for materials that were previously used only in defense;
- Access to the latest information on materials science of carbides, nitrides and borides.

Expected benefits for NATO countries:

- An overview of current research activities in CP countries;
- Opportunity to pursue fruitful discussions and initiate collaboration with colleagues from CP countries;
- Opportunity to meet leading scientist from the former Soviet Union;
- Opportunity to identify potential students and post-docs;
- The proceedings volume, which will be useful as a timely reference book.

Official Language

English (there will be NO simultaneous translation).

Paper Preparation and Presentation

Papers have been scheduled as invited lectures (1 hour + 30 min discussion), short talks (20 min) and poster presentations. All papers and/or posters must be presented in English. Care in the preparation of your oral and or/poster presentation will result in a better understanding of your work. Contact your session Chairmen if you have any questions. Your Chairmen's names appear in the ASI Program and their addresses are on the list of participants. It is advisable to introduce yourself to the Session Chairmen before the session begins.

Poster Preparation

Attendees are afforded a truly unique opportunity to discuss leading-edge research one-on-one with the involved researchers. About 80 posters will be presented at the conference. Posters have been divided into three one-day sessions. Check the program for the date of your poster session. Plan your display to fit within 92 cm x 92 cm panel. Two panels can be available for extra large posters. Pins or thumbtacks will be provided. The paper title, names of the authors and their affiliations must be at the top of the display. Authors should minimize the written text. All text, illustrations, drawings, charts, pictures and graphs should be sufficiently large to allow easy reading from a distance of 1 m. Authors must be present during the entire Poster Session. Mount your posters at 8:00-9:00 a.m. and remove them at the end of the day.

Proceedings

The proceedings volume from this NATO ASI will include tutorial papers. It will be published after the meeting by Kluwer in NATO ASI series. Submitted papers can be published in one of the following journals:

Journal of Materials Processing and Manufacturing Science (in English)

Advances in Technology of Materials and Processing Journal (ATM) (in English)

Ogneupory i Tekhnicheskaya Keramika (in Russian, with English translation)

Please choose a journal according to the topic and the language of your paper. It is important that you follow the rules and standards of the journals. All manuscripts are due on the first day of the conference.

Registration Fees

Conference registration is free for all invited attendees from academic and research institutions in NATO and CP countries. It includes sessions, program/abstracts, proceedings (1 book per institution), welcome reception, social activities, coffee breaks and airport transportation. Attendees from industry and from other countries, as well as accompanying guests, are required to pay a small registration fee, unless waived by ASI directors. The conference fee includes sessions, proceedings, welcome reception, banquet, social activities, coffee breaks and airport transportation.

Conference Registration Fee is:

- US \$ 200.00 - participants from industry (NATO countries).
- US \$ 50.00 – participants from industry (CP countries, banquet is not included).
- US \$ 300.00 – participants from other countries.
- US \$ 50 - accompanying person (includes welcome reception, banquet and other social events. Access to sessions, transportation and tours are not included).
- Additional reception tickets - \$ 20.
- Banquet tickets - \$ 27.
- Domestic airport transportation - \$ 5 each way.
- International airport transportation - \$ 10 each way.

Tour and excursion tickets are not included in the registration and must be purchased at the conference desk.

Accommodation

For convenience of the participants, the primary accommodation will be provided at the State Education Center (SEC) of St. Petersburg. It is located in 5 to 10 minutes walking from metro station "Pionerskaya".

Address:

Aerodromnaya St. 4
St. Petersburg 197348
RUSSIA

Contact Mr. A. Kozlov (Deputy Manager, SEC):

Phone: (812)-394-5006
Fax: (812)-394-5005

The State Education Center (SEC) is a traditional place for international meetings in St. Petersburg. In 1997, the SEC hosted about 40 international conferences and seminars.

Living expenses at SEC are about US\$ 55.00/day (single or double room, all meals included). Breakfast (\$2), lunch (\$12) and dinner (\$11) can be purchased separately at the SEC restaurant. Cost of accommodation in a single room is \$30/night (light breakfast is included). Stay in a double room will cost \$ 15 per night per person. Several suites are available at a higher rate (\$60-80).

Accompanying Guests

Spouses and guests of ASI attendees are invited to meet and enjoy refreshments at the Welcome Reception on August 12. Information on special activities (excursions, shopping tours, etc.) for the guests will be available at the conference desk. Reception and conference dinner are included in the Conference Registration fee of \$ 50.

Weather

The weather in St. Petersburg in August is moderate, with an average daytime temperature of 20°C and nighttime temperature of 14°C.

Sightseeing and Cultural Activities

St. Petersburg (about 5,000,000 inhabitants) is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. There are many famous architectural ensembles, museums, theaters and concert halls in St. Petersburg. Organized excursions to museums and historical sites, and cultural activities will be planned. A bus tour of St. Petersburg and tours to Hermitage and Petrodvorets have been prearranged. Examples of other tours follow:

1. Folk show. Tradition Russian singing and dancing in a luxurious interior of the residence of Russians monarchs.

Price: \$20 including buffet with a caviar.

Time: Every night at 6:30 p.m.

2. Classical ballet of Mariinsky (Kirov) theater, one of the two leading theaters in Russia, will appear on the stage of Hermitage Theater.

Price: \$45.

Dates: Aug. 17, Aug. 19, Aug. 21.

3. Guided tour to the town of Pushkin, one of the most charming estates in vicinity of St. Petersburg. You will see Catherine's Palace and a beautiful Park. Tentative Price: \$20.

4. Excursion to Peter and Paul Fortress. The spot from which St. Petersburg began to grow and the historical center of the city. Visit Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, almost all Russian tsars were buried there, including the family of the last tsar Niclosas II. Tentative Price: \$15.

5. State Russian Museum which is a treasure house of Russian art. Tentative Price: \$18

Ask at the conference desk for information on other tours.

Liability and Insurance

The organizing committee feels important to inform the participants that NATO does not take out any health or accident insurance for the participation in the meeting. Such insurance is an individual responsibility. NATO does not assume any responsibility, either in this context or for any other liability.

Contacts

Transportation and Sightseeing:

Mrs. Dina Grigorieva

e-mail: gr@ipme.ru

Lodging:

Dr. Anna Kolesnikova

e-mail: asi98@def.ipme.ru

Technical issues:

Ilya Ovid'ko

e-mail: ovidko@pgpt.ioffe.rssi.ru, ovidko@def.ipme.ru

Tel: +(812) 321 4764

Fax: +(812) 321 4771

Conference Program:

Yury Gogotsi

e-mail: YGogotsi@uic.edu

Rostislav Andrievski

e-mail: ara@icp.ac.ru

NATO ASI World Wide Web site will be updated continuously.

Go to this address for the most up-to-date information about the conference:

http://www.me.uic.edu/NATO_ASI.htm

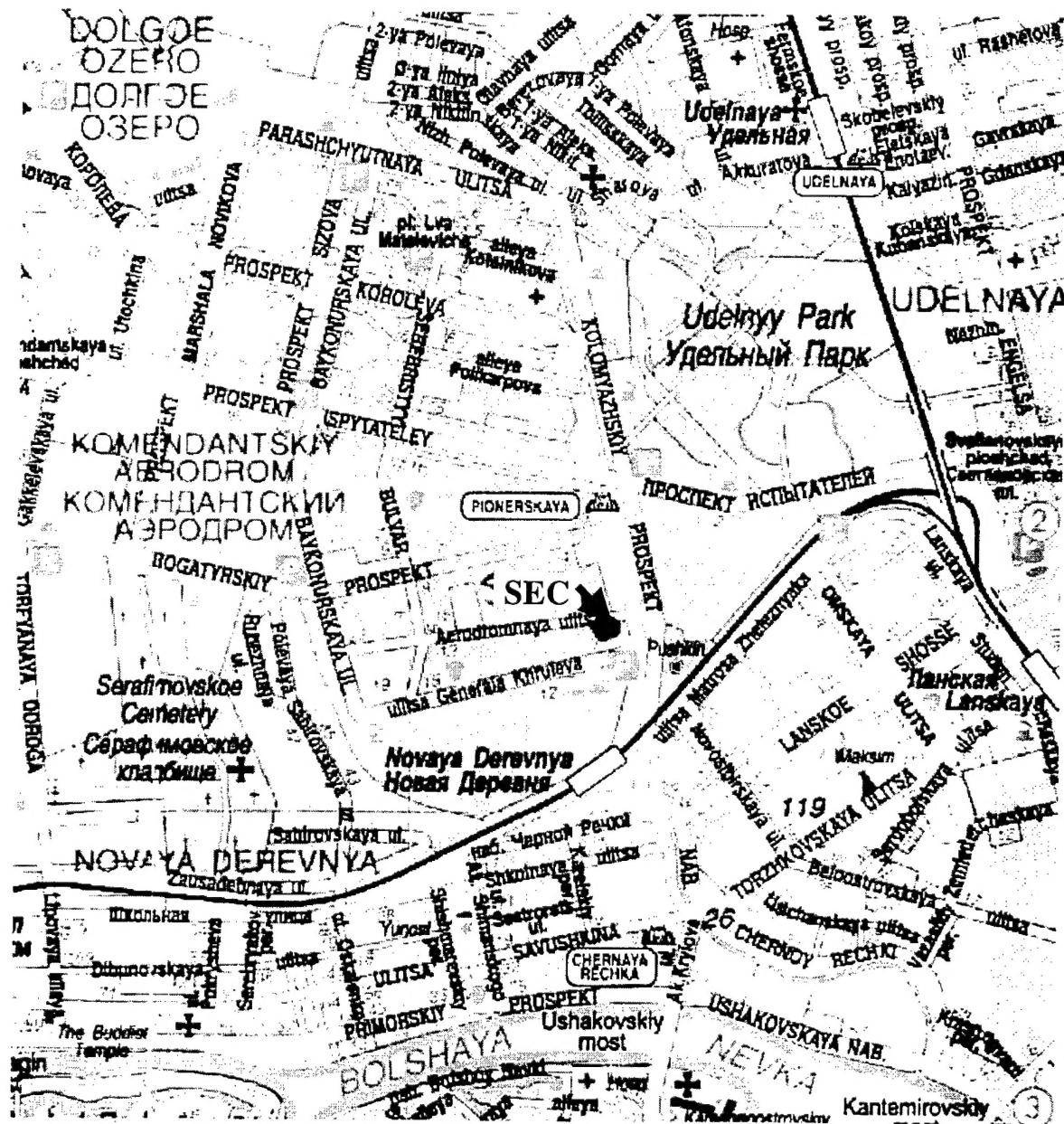
Webmaster:

Mr. V. Domnich

e-mail: vdomnich@uic.edu

ASI Location

The ASI will be held in the State Education Center (SEC) of St. Petersburg, Aerodromnaya St. 4, St. Petersburg 197348. It takes approximately 1 hour by car or bus from Pulkovo and Pulkovo-2 airports to the State Education Center. Railroad stations are about 20-40 minutes from the SEC by car. Bus transfer from airports will be organized for registered participants. SEC can be also accessed from railway stations and airports by taxi or metro. SEC is in a walking distance from the metro station "Pionerskaya".



TIME TABLE

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Wednesday, August 12, 1998

p.m.

Registration
Meeting of the Organizing Committee
Welcome Reception

Thursday, August 13, 1998

a.m.

Session I: Introductory

Chairs:

Y.G. Gogotsi
S. Barnett

L-1

" State-of-the-Art of High-Melting Compounds"
R.A. Andrievski

Institute for New Chemical Problems, Russia

L-2

"Basic Materials Research in the U.S. Department of Energy"
H. Kerch
U.S. Department of Energy, U.S.A.

p.m.

Session II: Structure and Electronic Properties

Chairs:

I. Ovid'ko
M.Yu. Gutkin

L-3

"On the Electronic Properties of Icosahedral Boron-Rich Solids"
H. Werheit
Gerhard Mercator University, Germany

L-4

"Atomic Ordering and Phase Equilibria in Strongly Nonstoichiometric Carbides and Nitrides"
A.I. Gusev and A.A. Rempel
Institute of Solid State Chemistry, Russia

Evening

St. Petersburg by bus

Friday, August 14, 1998

a.m.

Session III: Material Surfaces

Chairs:

*I.Yu. Archakov
H. Werheit*

L-5

"Surface Characterization of High-Melting Point Compounds"
M.I. Baraton
LMCTS ESA 6015 CNRS

L-6

"Surface Structure and Chemistry of Boron-Rich Solids"
M. Trenary
University of Illinois at Chicago, U.S.A.

p.m.

Session IV: Modeling I

Chairs:

*L. Mehrari
V. Kamyshenko*

L-7

"Computational Modeling of Surface Layers of Refractory Compounds"
E.F. Sheka
Russian Peoples Friendship University, Russia

L-8

"Numerical Modeling of Surface Reactions"
M. Frenklach
University of California at Berkeley, U.S.A.

Saturday, August 15, 1998

a.m.

Session V: Modeling II

Chairs:

M.-I. Baraton
M. Frenklach

L-9

“Ternary Metal Boron Carbides: Constitution, Thermodynamics, Compound Formation and Structural Chemistry”

P. Rogl

University of Vienna, Austria

L-10

“Interfaces in Ceramics”

I.A. Ovid'ko

Institute of Machine Science Problems, Russia

p.m.

Session VI: Phase Diagrams Workshop

Chair:

R.A. Andrievski

“How to Read and Construct Ternary Phase Diagrams”

P. Rogl

University of Vienna, Austria

Sunday, August 16, 1998

Whole day

Petrodvorets

Group (project) meetings

Monday, August 17, 1998

a.m.

Session VII: Synthesis I

Chairs:

V. Zymla

I.V. Uvarova

L-11

"Self-Propagating High-Temperature Synthesis of Carbides, Nitrides and Borides"

A.G. Merzhanov, S.Yu. Sharivker

Institute of Structural Macro-Kinetics, Russia

Short talks:

S-1

"Combustion Synthesis of Aluminum Nitride"

A. Zymla, V. Zymla

Ecole Centrale Paris, France

S-2

"Plasma-Chemical Synthesis of High-Melting Nitrides"

V.N. Troitskiy

Institute for New Chemical Problems, Russia

S-3

"Colloidal and Aerosol Processing of Non-oxide and Composite Materials"

D.P. Uskokovich

Institute of Technical Sciences, Yugoslavia

S-4

"In-situ Synthesis of Silicon Carbide-Silicon Nitride Composites from Polymeric Precursors"

M.J. Edirisinghe

Loughborough University, U.K.

p.m.

Session VIII: Synthesis II

Chairs:

M. Trenary

P. Rogl

L-12

"Synthesis, Physical and Chemical Properties of Rare Earth Borides"

Yu.B. Paderno, V.N. Paderno

Institute for Problems of Materials Science, Ukraine

L-13

"Boride/Nitride Composites: Synthesis and Properties"

J. Desmaison, M. Desmaison

LMCTS, France

Poster Session I (Chair: A.I. Gusev)

Tuesday, August 18, 1998

a.m.

Session IX: Materials from Polymeric Precursors

Chairs:

M. Edirisinghe
D.P. Uskokovich

L-14

"Physicochemistry of Precursors for Carbide, Nitride, and Boride Synthesis"

N.T. Kuznetsov

Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Russia

L-15

"Ceramic Matrix Composites from Polymerorganic Precursors"

S. Güçeri

University of Illinois at Chicago, U.S.A.

p.m.

Session X: Ceramic Technology

Chairs:

S. Güçeri
M. Desmaison

L-16

"Influence of Powder Treatment Methods and Additives on Sintering, Microstructure and Properties of Nonoxide Ceramics"

A. Bellosi

Research Institute for Ceramics Technology, Italy

Poster Session II (Chair: *Yu.V. Mil'man*)

Wednesday, August 19, 1998

a.m.

Session XI: Mechanical Behavior

Chairs:

J. Schneider
O.N. Grigoriev

L-17

"Deposition, Structure, and Mechanical Properties of Nitride-Based Superlattices"

S.A. Barnett

Northwestern University, U.S.A.

L-18

"Physics of Hardness of High-Melting Compounds"

Yu.V. Mil'man

Institute for Problems of Materials Science, Ukraine

p.m.

Short talks:

Chair:

A.G. Lanin

S-5

"Correlation between Deformation Mechanisms and Microstructural Evolution in Silicon Nitride Ceramics"

J.A. Schneider¹, A.K. Mukherjee²

¹Sandia National Labs, USA

²University of California, USA

S-6

"Fracture Toughness of Ceramic Materials: SEVNB Method"

G.A. Gogotsi

Institute for Problems of Strength, Ukraine

Poster Session III (Chair: *S.Yu. Sharivker*)

Thursday, August 20, 1998

a.m.

Session XII: High-Temperature Behavior

Chairs:

M.J. McNallan
V.A. Lavrenko

L-19

"Formation of Carbon upon Selective Etching and Decomposition of Carbides"

Y.G. Gogotsi

University of Illinois at Chicago, U.S.A.

Short talks:

S-7

"Oxidation Behavior of Silicon Nitride Ceramics by *Post-mortem* and *In-situ* Observations"

V. Guerin, M. Backhaus-Ricoult

Centre d'Etudes de Chimie Metallurgique - CNRS, France

S-8

"The Influence of Surface Dynamics on the Hot Corrosion of Silica and Silica Formers"

Ch. Berthold, K.G. Nickel

Eberhard-Karls University of Tübingen, Germany

S-9

"Oxidation Behavior of Precursor Derived Ceramics in the System Si-(B)-N-C"

E. Butchereit, K.G. Nickel

Eberhard-Karls University of Tübingen, Germany

S-10

"Theoretical Investigation of Carbon Layers Structure at the Surface of Carbides"

V.V. Kamyshenko, V.I. Shevchenko

Institute for Problems of Materials Science, Ukraine

p.m.

Session XIII: Corrosion

Chairs:

Ch. Berthold
J. Desmaison

L-20

"Interaction of Carbides and Nitrides with Halogen-Containing Compounds"

M.J. McNallan

University of Illinois at Chicago, U.S.A.

L-21

"Interaction of High-Melting Compounds with Aggressive Media"

V.A. Lavrenko, A.D. Panasyuk

Institute for Problems of Materials Science, Ukraine

Conference Dinner

Friday, August 21, 1998

a.m.

Session XIII: Structural Ceramics

Chair:

L-22

"Strength and Thermal Shock Resistance of Refractory Compounds"

A. Bellosi

A.G. Lanin

Scientific Industrial Association "Lutch", Russia

L-23

"High-Temperature Structural Carbide Components"

I.I. Fedik

Scientific Industrial Association "Lutch", Russia

p.m.

Short talks

Chair:

R.A. Andrievski

S-11

"Effect of Vacancies on Structure and Properties of Strongly Nonstoichiometric Carbides"

A.A. Rempel

Institute of Solid State Chemistry, Russia

S-12

"Nucleation under Heterogenous and Solid State Reactions"

I.V. Uvarova

Institute for Problems of Materials Science, Ukraine

S-13

"Mass-spectrometric study of evaporation of heat resistive coating containing borides and silicides"

I.Yu. Archakov, S.I. Shornikov, M.M. Shultz

Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS, Russia

Round Table Discussion:

"Future Avenues of Research and Potential Applications of Carbides, Nitrides and Borides"

Moderators: *I. Ovid'ko, A. Rempel, H. Werheit*

Closing remarks: (*R.A. Andrievski*)

Saturday, August 22, 1998

a.m.

Excursions

ABSTRACTS of LECTURES

L-1

State-of-the-Art of High-Melting Compounds

R.A.Andrievski

*Institute for New Chemical Problems
Russian Academy of Sciences
Moscow, Russia*

High-melting point compounds (HMPCs) such as carbides, nitrides, and borides are the base of many advanced materials for the new millennium. Some historical essay of materials science of these compounds is presented. The outstanding role of G.V. Samsonov in the development of this scientific direction is pointed out.

Special attention is devoted to some new features of HMPCs materials science such as engineering ceramics, nanostructured materials including films, superplastic and superhard materials, interfaces, modelling, etc. As an example we refer to silicon carbide and silicon nitride which are considered to be HMPCs with the extraordinary combination of physical, chemical, and mechanical properties for many comprehensive applications.

NOTES

Basic Materials Research in the U.S. Department of Energy

Helen Kerch

*Division of Materials Science ER-13
US Department of Energy
19901 Germantown Rd.
Germantown, Maryland 20874-1290, U.S.A.*

Materials research plays a central role in underpinning key mission areas in the U.S. Department of Energy. The DOE is one of the largest federal funders of basic materials research supporting individual investigators at universities, multidisciplinary teams at DOE national labs, and research partnerships with industry. The DOE also has stewardship for 18 national user facilities including x-ray, neutron and electron microbeam characterization facilities. Strategic materials areas that advance the science and technology foundation to achieve efficiency in energy use, safe and reliable energy sources, improved environmental quality, and a fundamental understanding of matter and energy will be discussed.

On The Electronic Properties of Icosahdral Boron-Rich Solids

Helmut Werheit

*Solid State Physics Laboratory
Gerhard Mercator University Duisburg
D 47048 Duisburg, Germany*

Outstanding properties of the boron-rich solids in general are their high melting temperatures, extraordinary hardness, small extension coefficients and high chemical resistivity, which predestine them for technical application at conditions which are hardly accessible for most other materials. The aim of this paper is to describe the interrelation of structural and electronic properties and to point to the potential possibilities of their modification to tailor boron-rich solids for specific, particularly electronic applications

The complex structures of different modifications of elementary boron and boron-rich borides are essentially composed of B12 icosahedra and of related structural elements forming a large variety of open frameworks. The icosahedra has common structural features that are the reason for the more or less close relationships of the properties and distinguish the boron-rich solids qualitatively from crystals with periodic arrangements of single atoms.

The boron-rich solids are semiconductors with unique electronic properties essentially determined by the icosahedra. This implies an interrelation of these properties, which can be modified within the large homogeneity ranges of chemical compositions by forming ternary compounds, changing the chemical composition within the specific structure groups and going to the different structure groups.

Accordingly the icosahedral boron-rich solids offer an excellent chance to study the electronic properties of complex structures and their modification by slight and considerable changes of composition and structure. Some peculiarities of these properties with particular interest for fundamental research are the Jahn-Teller effect in the icosahedra, the formation of intrinsic traps by electron-phonon interaction, and the soliton-type transport of electrons and holes. Also of interest are the very long lifetime of electrons at specific conditions, the electronic interaction between foreign atoms and the boron framework, and the high, up to very high temperatures monotonously increasing Seebeck coefficient of boron carbide.

The specific electronic structures make the boron-rich solids insensitive against influences of foreign atoms in concentrations. This will change the semiconductor properties of classical semiconductors significantly. Nevertheless, doping is possible in principle, at higher concentration levels. This makes material preparation much easier and less expensive than classical semiconductors which demand extremely high purity.

**Atomic Ordering and Phase Equilibria
in Strongly Nonstoichiometric Carbides and Nitrides**

A.I. Gusev and A.A. Rempel

*Institute of Solid State Chemistry
Ekaterinburg, Russia*

Ordering of the interstitial atoms (X) and structural vacancies (unfilled sites of a nonmetallic sublattice) in the strongly nonstoichiometric interstitial compounds MX_y (such as cubic and hexagonal carbides and nitrides of the transition metals) is widespread and has been currently found to occur in most of these compounds. However, ordering comes about at a temperature below 1300 K and therefore little is known about the kind of the ordered phases existing under the equilibrium conditions in the low-temperature region of M-C and M-N phase diagrams. In the present work the data on phase equilibria in M-C and M-N systems have been considered and summarized and phase diagrams of Ti-C, Zr-C, Hf-C, Nb-C, Ta-C, Ti-N systems have been constructed allowing for the ordering of nonstoichiometric carbides and nitrides that form in these systems.

Surface Characterization of High-Melting Point Compounds

Marie-Isabelle Baraton

*Laboratoire de Matériaux Céramiques et Traitements de Surface
ESA 6015 CNRS, Faculty of Sciences
123 Av. Albert Thomas, F-87060 Limoges, France*

The tremendous problem with non-oxide (carbide and nitride) materials is the hydrolysis of their surface when they are stored under atmosphere. Indeed, the combined actions of oxygen and humidity cause drastic changes in the surface ceramic layer. In the case of powders, depending on the average grain size, the oxidation process can drastically damage the non-oxide materials and destroy their specific properties. For example, it is obvious that careless sintering of nitride or carbide powders will cause oxygen incorporation in the grain boundaries ruining the properties of the consolidated material. It must also be realized that the hydrolysis and oxidation processes will depend on the surface reactivity of the nanoparticle and thus, on the surface species. Since these surface species are partly related to the synthesis parameters, it is easy to understand that the resistance to oxidation of a particular compound will depend on the synthesis route. But, on the other hand, it cannot *a priori* be considered that the surface of the nitride and carbide particles is entirely covered with an oxide layer.

The surface hydrolysis is particularly disastrous for nanosized powders as it ruins their extraordinary properties. Because of the high specific surface area of these nanoparticles, the control of the surface becomes a stringent requirement, although very few experimental techniques can analyze the first atomic layer of the particle. Indeed, most of the so-called surface techniques actually have a resolution depth comparable to the size of the particle. Of interest is Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometry which, under specific experimental conditions, is a performant tool to characterize the very first atomic layer of nanoparticles and to follow *in situ* the chemical reactions taking place at their surface in presence of different environments.

After briefly recalling the basic concepts of FTIR spectrometry, we shall describe the experimental conditions and the specific setups to perform surface analyses. Surface investigations by FTIR spectrometry of silicon nitride, silicon carbide, silicon carbonitride, aluminum nitride and boron nitride nanoparticles will be presented. Comparisons will be made with the surface of the corresponding oxides, thus demonstrating the specificity of the surface composition of these non-oxide materials. Based on infrared experimental results, a model of the surface oxidation of the silicon carbide nanoparticles will be discussed and correlated to *ab initio* calculations.

Surface Structure and Chemistry of the Boron-Rich Solids

Michael Trenary

*Department of Chemistry
University of Illinois at Chicago
842 W. Taylor St., Chicago, IL 60607, USA*

The techniques used to study solid surfaces have evolved over the past thirty years to the point where the surface structure and surface chemistry of various materials can now be understood on an atomic scale. While the bulk properties of many of the boron-rich solids have been and continue to be the object of many investigations, the surfaces of these materials have received relatively little attention. This is despite the direct relevance of the surface properties to many current and future applications of the boron-rich solids. The history of surface science studies of various boron-rich solids will be reviewed and current work described. The materials that have been studied most extensively are the rare-earth hexaborides, particularly the (100) surface of single-crystals of lanthanum hexaboride. An understanding of the atomic structure of the LaB_6 (100) surface is required in order to understand why this material has such a low work function. It is the low work function of lanthanum hexaboride that has led to its wide spread use as a high performance thermionic emitter in various electron optical devices. Earlier work on the atomic structure of LaB_6 (100) as determined by scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) will be described. Recently, STM has been used to study the surface structure of YB_{66} (100) and HfB_2 (0001). A variety of surface sensitive techniques including low energy electron diffraction (LEED), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), and STM have also been used to study the growth of epitaxial thin films of HfB_2 on a Hf (0001) single crystal surface.

Computational Modeling of Surface Layers of Refractory Compounds

E.F.Sheka

*Russian Peoples' Friendship University
117923 Moscow, Russia*

This lecture presents an overview of the modern trends in the surface study provided by quantum-chemical (QCh) approaches split into four parts. Part 1 introduces the fundamental grounds of the QCh approaches in surface description and presents calculation techniques. The main attention is given to advanced semiempirical QCh methods providing quantitative consideration of reasonably large pieces of real surfaces. Part 2 describes quantitative characteristics of surfaces allowed by the approach among which there are Cartesian and internal atom coordinates, charge and spin density distribution over surface atoms, atom Wiberg's indices describing interatomic bonding, and free valency indices disclosing the meaning of surface "dangling bonds". Application of the QCh approach based on AM1 and PM3 semiempirical methods to bare and terminated surfaces of silicon, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, and silicon dioxide is considered in Part 3. Part 4 is related to processes involving species surfaces, such as interface formation provided by both adsorption and interspecies interaction, electric field stimulated graft oligomerisation on and desorption from the surface, as well as crack formation and sliding friction on the surface. A total combination of the presented results gives a clear vision of modern facilities of the QCh approach in studying various processes occurred on surface layers of refractory compounds.

Numerical Modeling of Surface Reactions

M. Frenklach

*Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720-1740, USA*

The use of numerical simulations to study the properties of materials has now grown into a mature field. The exponential increase in computational power of recent decades has made possible the application of advanced numerical approaches, such as time-dependent Monte Carlo and molecular dynamics simulations, and provided the means for investigation of larger and more complex systems. Numerical simulations are well suited to the study of surface reactions and related phenomena. Surface smoothness and texture of deposited films, deposition rate and efficiency, material etching, and formation of nanostructures are just a few familiar examples where knowledge of surface processes is required. While both physical and chemical transformations are of concern, the present discussion is focused on ability to understand and model chemical reactions, i.e., surface transformations that involve making and breaking of molecular bonds. The objective of the present discussion is to review theoretical approaches to study surface reactions, focusing on going from an atomistic level to mesoscale description to macroscale phenomena. The suggested methods include quantum-mechanical calculations of surface models, time-dependent Monte Carlo simulations using reaction probabilities derived from the quantum-mechanical calculations, and kinetic modeling parameterized to the Monte Carlo results. The examples are drawn from the fields of silicon, diamond, and carbon materials, stressing the methodology and emphasizing general features revealed in recent numerical simulations.

**Ternary Metal Boron Carbides: Constitution, Thermodynamics,
Compound Formation and Structural Chemistry**

Peter Franz Rogl

*University of Vienna
Währingerstrasse 42, A-1090, Wien, Austria*

Combinations of high hardness borides and boron carbide are attractive materials for a variety of technological high temperature applications. Whether prepared and manufactured under equilibrium or under nonequilibrium conditions, the performance of these composite materials under high temperature abrasive wear conditions will largely depend on the thermodynamic conditions of phase compatibilities and phase equilibria. A simple classification of these ternary systems in terms of four principal types is possible on the basis of the ability of the metal atom M to form binary compounds MB and/or MC and the ability to form ternary compounds. Thermodynamic calculation of the constitutional diagrams has been carried out for the refractory systems with M=Ti,Zr,Hf,V,W providing a consistent set of thermodynamic data to be used in the predictive calculation of higher order systems $M^1 \cdot M^2 \cdot \dots \cdot M^n \cdot B \cdot C$.

Interfaces in Ceramics

I.A.Ovid'ko

*Institute for Problems of Mechanical Engineering
Bolshoj 61, Vas.Ostrov, St.Petersburg 199178, Russia*

This lecture deals with theoretical models of interfaces (intergrain and interphase boundaries) in ceramics with the special attention being paid to non-periodic interfaces in boride, carbide and nitride materials. Geometric and continuum models of such interfaces are considered. The role of interfaces in plastic deformation processes in boride, carbide and nitride materials is discussed.

Self-Propagating High-Temperature Synthesis of Carbides, Nitrides and Borides

A.G. Merzhanov and S.Yu. Sharivker

*Institute of Structural Macrokinetics
Chernogolovka, 142432 Moscow, Russia*

Discussed is one of the fast developing branches of materials science, Self-propagating High-temperature Synthesis (SHS) of inorganic compounds and materials. In these processes, synthesis takes place not in the entire charge volume (as in furnace technique) but in a layer that, after local initiation, propagates through a charge in the form of the combustion wave.

General information about SHS processes is presented (burning velocity, combustion temperature, parameters of initiation, structural types of charge, chemical reactions, mechanisms of combustion and structure formation, synthesized products, etc.).

Discussed are the features of SHS related to the gasless and infiltration character of combustion, heterogeneous structure of charge, existence of the homogeneity range, optimization of synthesis conditions, and using the means of control. Examples of synthesized carbides, nitrides, and borides are given along with certification of products obtained under optimized synthesis conditions.

Special attention is given to the main technological types of SHS: (1) chemical synthesis, (2) SHS sintering, (3) forced SHS compaction, (4) SHS metallurgy, (5) SHS welding (joining), and (6) gas-transport SHS. These types of SHS can be used to produce various materials and items (powders, porous items, consolidated and cast materials, items with desired shape and size), to join refractory materials, and to apply coatings. Discussed are also some typical classes of SHS materials (abrasives, hard alloys, ceramics, functionally graded materials, high- T_c superconductors, etc.). Exemplified are the "classical" and new practical applications of SHS.

For this branch of modern materials science, some promising directions of research are outlined.

Synthesis, Physical and Chemical Properties of Rare Earth Borides

Yu. B. Paderno and V.N. Paderno

*Institute for Problems of Materials Science
National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
Kiev, Ukraine*

The creation of new materials based on refractory compounds of metal and non-metal elements is now an exceptionally important problem. These materials are necessary both for solution of common tasks of modern high temperature techniques and for production of essentially new devices and equipment which use new fundamental physical phenomena.

Boride/Nitride Composites: Synthesis and Properties

J. Desmaison, M. Desmaison

*Laboratoire de Matériaux Céramiques et Traitements de Surface
ESA 6015 CNRS
123, Av. A. Thomas, 87060 Limoges, France*

In recent years nitride and boride ceramics have been developed due to their specific properties and potential applications. Although every engineering material has a field of application in its pure form, increasing attention has been devoted to composites in which pure components are mixed to give new materials with tailored properties.

The addition of dispersed particles, whiskers or platelets to ceramic matrices has been a common approach to enhancement of mechanical properties such as fracture toughness. However, for many systems the influence is generally small and an alternative reason for this approach is to improve electrical or thermal conductivity in previously insulating ceramics. In the case of an electrically non-conductive ceramic (AlN, Si₃N₄, β -sialon, SiC...), the addition of a conductive second phase (TiN, TiB₂, ZrB₂, TiC...) may confer sufficient conductivity to allow spark discharge machining and avoid some of the expense of diamond grinding in the preparation of components. The development of such composites has been considered for some specific applications in the field of heaters, igniters, cutting tools, corrosion or wear-resistant parts and complex-shaped structural components. Their properties are strongly influenced by the microstructure and therefore by the starting compositions and the processing parameters.

The aim of this review is to describe the preparation and characterization of boride/nitride composites and discuss the evolution of their mechanical properties and oxidation behaviour as a function of their composition and microstructure.

Physicochemistry of Precursors for Carbide, Nitride, and Boride Synthesis

Nikolai T. Kuznetsov

*N.S. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry
31 Leninski prospect, 117907 GSP-1, Moscow, Russia*

It is common knowledge that physical-mechanical and physical-chemical properties of powders, bulks, films, and coatings are closely determined by precursors for different methods of synthesis and decomposition. A wide variety of precursors for non-oxide advanced ceramics is considered and discussed. The special attention is given to precursors for materials based both on covalent compounds (Si_3N_4 , SiC , BN , B_4C , and AlN) and on transition metal ones (TiN , TiB_2 , WC , etc).

Ceramic Matrix Composites from Polymerorganic Precursors

Selçuk Güçeri

Department of Mechanical Engineering

University of Illinois at Chicago

842 W. Taylor St., Chicago, IL 60607, USA

The development of preceramic polymers allows the use of established polymer processing techniques such as resin transfer molding to processing ceramic matrix composites. The impregnation of fiber preforms with preceramic polymers or particle-filled preceramic polymers is a complex process involving a large set of thermophysical phenomena. A particular subject of interest is prevention of the particle filtration during impregnation. Using computational approach based on porous media theory and physical methods developed to describe the nonlinear interactions between various processing parameters, a modeling tool can be developed to analyze particle filtration in complex configurations. Compression resin transfer molding can be used as an alternative to conventional resin transfer molding for processing high fiber volume ceramic composites. Computational analysis shows that an important feature of the compression resin transfer molding is an opportunity to achieve a homogeneous particle distribution within the composite through manipulation of the flow path. Composites with a silicon oxycarbide matrix filled with silicon carbide particles and reinforced with Nextel fibers have been developed to illustrate the potential of the suggested computational and experimental approaches.

Influence of powder treatments methods and additives on sintering, microstructure and properties of nonoxide ceramics

Alida Bellosi

*IRTEC-CNR
Via Granarolo 64, 48018 Faenza, Italy*

The combination of high temperature mechanical, chemical, and physical properties make several non-oxide ceramics useful materials for structural and/or functional applications. Dense materials can often be fabricated only by the use of additives to provide low melting phases which allow liquid phase sintering. However the sintering aids also promote the formation of intergranular phases, which generally limit the high temperature properties, depending on their composition, amount and distribution.

In order to improve the properties or to produce materials with tailored properties, much research is focused on the control of microstructure (grain size and shape, defects, flaws and intergranular phases in terms of amount, distribution and microchemistry) through the production of fine and pure powders, the design of starting composition, and on the development of controlled powder processing and densification procedures.

In the present lecture the influence of starting powder characteristics, of the sintering aids systems and of powder treatment methods are considered and related to sintering behaviour (mainly by hot pressing), microstructure and mechanical (and/or functional) properties. An overview on this matter is presented and examples are shown concerning: some nitrides (silicon nitride, titanium nitride, aluminum nitride), silicon carbide, titanium diboride.

**Deposition, Structure, and Mechanical Properties
of Nitride-Based Superlattices**

Scott A. Barnett

*Department of Materials Science, Northwestern University
Evanston, IL 60208, USA*

In this talk, the deposition, structure, and mechanical properties of transition-metal-nitride-based superlattices are reviewed. Structural characterization techniques specifically useful for superlattices, especially TEM and X-ray diffraction with simulations, are described. Nitride superlattice deposition techniques such as sputtering are discussed and various issues including nucleation, coherency strain relaxation, and ion bombardment effects are described. High-temperature stability of miscible and immiscible superlattices is described. The phenomenon of epitaxial stabilization on non-equilibrium phases is discussed. Mechanical properties of superlattices are described in detail, particularly the large hardness enhancements, e.g. to values exceeding 50 GPa for TiN/NbN superlattices. Mechanical-property models are described.

Physics of Hardness of High-Melting Compounds

Yu.V.Milman

*Institute for Problems of Materials Science
Kiev, Ukraine*

Refractory compounds may be divided by the electronic structure into two large groups. The first group includes diamond-structure covalent crystals: diamond, SiC, Si_3N_4 , B_4C and BN. These crystals are characterized by a spatial tetrahedral distribution of interatomic bonds formed by the overlap of sp^3 -atomic orbitals. The other more numerous group of refractory compounds consists of interstitial solid solutions which form light small atom radius elements with transition metals, carbides, nitrides, oxides, borides and other compounds are formed. The presence of a strong covalent component of interatomic bonds accounts for a high hardness of a number of compounds, for the order and more exceeding hardness of the transition metal used as a basis for the formation of a refractory compound.

The dislocation theory of the temperature dependence of hardness for these materials is presented. The generalized scheme of the temperature dependence of hardness for high-hard materials with high level of Peierls-Nabarro stress is discussed. In these scheme hardness can be determined by three processes:

- by plastic deformation, corresponding to yield stress;
- by phase transformation under pressure, determined by the critical pressure of the phase transformation (typically, of semiconductor-metal type);
- by the processes of brittle fracture, corresponding to the fracture stress of the material.

To characterize the effect of temperature on the mechanical properties of refractory compounds the concept of the characteristic temperature of deformation T^* is presented. T^* is defined as the temperature at which the crystal lattice resistance to the motion of dislocations is essential and causes a sharp growth of flow stress and hardness when the temperature drops below T^* . The modern problems of hardness measurements are discussed. The model of interaction of the rigid indenter with material is presented and on this base the equations for determination by indentation method of hardness from penetration depths, Young's modulus, plasticity characteristic, fracture toughness K_{Ic} and other mechanical properties are given. Equipment for determination of hardness (including hot and cold hardness) is described.

Formation of Carbon upon Selective Etching and Decomposition of Carbides

Y.G. Gogotsi

*Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Illinois at Chicago
842 W. Taylor St., Chicago, IL 60607, USA*

It is well known that decomposition of silicon carbide and some other carbides at high temperatures results in the formation of free carbon. Carbon formation can also accompany corrosion and oxidation of carbides. Carbon can be obtained on the surface of carbides by selective etching. A gaseous or liquid etchant (chlorine, supercritical water, etc.) can extract metals from carbides, leaving carbon behind. Our thermodynamic calculations and experimental studies demonstrated the carbon formation on SiC, TiC, WC, TaC, ZrC and other carbides. Some of these processes can be of significant technological importance. For example, this approach can be used to produce carbon coatings on SiC particles, fibers and whiskers. It allows us to solve the problems of uniformity and adherence of coatings, as well as avoid bridging of filaments and/or particles. The principal difference between the described method and other approaches is that the coating is not deposited on the surface of the carbide; rather the carbide surface is converted into carbon. This method can provide a simple and inexpensive route to carbon coatings (thickness from 10 nm to 1-2 μm) for a wide range of applications. Depending on the carbide substrate and the experimental conditions, dense or porous carbon coatings with a varying sp^2/sp^3 carbon ration can be produced.

It is shown that hydrothermal leaching produces a smooth and uniform carbon film on the surface of CVD and polymer-derived SiC fibers, whiskers, platelets and coarse ($>30 \mu\text{m}$) SiC powders. Similar coatings have been obtained by halogenation of SiC fibers and powders in chlorine-containing environments. Thermodynamic simulation shows that the suggested method can be applied to a variety of carbides, and other halogens can be used as etchants.

Interaction of Carbides and Nitrides with Halogen Containing Compounds

Michael McNallan

*University of Illinois at Chicago
842 W. Taylor St., Chicago, IL 60607, USA*

SiC, Si_3N_4 and other silicon based ceramics are generally considered to be resistant to oxidation because they form a protective silica film when exposed to air which limits the rate of the reaction. Silicon halide compounds are volatile at elevated temperatures, however, and silicon reacts rapidly with chlorine without formation of a protective film. In mixed environments containing a halogen, the competition between formation of volatile and condensed products leads to complex reaction kinetics. In chlorine containing mixtures, if the ratio of chlorine to oxygen is low, a protective film forms which reduces the rate of the reaction to that which would be expected in clean air. If the chlorine to oxygen ratio is high enough to produce volatile species, the rate of attack is very rapid, and corrosion products may consist of volatile products and/or silica with a non-protective morphology. The corrosion under these conditions is several orders of magnitude faster than would be expected in clean air. The transition between these regimes of behavior depends on temperature and on the microstructure and sintering aids in the SiC. Silicon nitride is much more resistant to this attack than SiC. The role of other species in the environment, such as hydrogen, on the kinetics of the corrosion will also be discussed.

In addition to direct reactions with the ceramic, volatile halide compounds can also serve to transport other cations to the reacting surface. In particular, alkali metal species strongly accelerate the corrosion of silicon based ceramics by fluxing the normally protective silica scale. In the simultaneous presence of oxygen, halogens, and alkali halide vapors, increasing the partial pressure of the halogen has the effect of decreasing the overall reaction rate by reducing the activity of the alkali species which attack the silica film.

Interaction of High-Melting Compounds with Aggressive Media

V.A.Lavrenko and A.D.Panasyuk

*Institute for Problems of Materials Science
National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
Kiev, Ukraine*

The refractory compounds and materials on their base find a wide application in a contemporary industry. It is very important to ascertain their high-temperature behaviour under an action of different aggressive media: gas environment, metallic melts, corrosion-active electrolytes. Many fundamental results concerning thermodynamics, kinetics and mechanisms of high-melting compounds interaction with the aggressive media are considered. It was established that the real crystal structure and crystallochemical peculiarities of scale formed, mainly, influence on the kinetics regularities and phase transformations that took place.

In particular, high resistance of AlN as for high-temperature oxidation is explained by formation of dense adherent oxide film because in this case the Pilling-Bedworth ratio is equal to zero. Obviously, due to this reason the possibility of pores, cracks and other film defects formation is excluded. On the contrary, the scale cracking and deterioration of ZrN samples occur because of a nature of phase crystallochemical transformations and intercrystallite character of corrosion cracks development with a further fragmentation of nitride matrix taking place perpendicularly to an oxide layer growth surface. The metals borides are comparatively resistant in oxygen up to 1100 °C. The further rise of temperature significantly increases the oxidation reactions rate. As a rule, the B₂O₃ being contained in a scale closes the pores and cracks, and the formed borates slow down the diffusion of components through the oxide layers. The essential improvement of corrosion properties, compared with the individual high-melting compounds, has been established for the binary and ternary composite ceramics, in particular, for the AlN-SiC, AlN-ZrB₂, AlN-TiN, AlN-SiC-ZrB₂ systems. These ceramics have not only extremely high corrosion resistance (sometimes up to 1550 °C), but also the high physicomechanical characteristics, viz., hardness, bending strength, plasticity etc. In a great many cases the formation of intermediate barrier layers plays an essential role in the oxidation process. Herein the high corrosion resistance of such ceramics is, mainly, determined by mullite and borates phases formation.

For the study of kinetics and mechanism of refractory materials high-temperature oxidation the TG, DTA, XRD, SEM, EPMA, metallographic and petrographic analyses methods were used.

The adhesion interaction (kinetics with calculation of wetting energetic parameters) of refractory carbides, borides, and nitrides of metals of IV-VI a groups as well as materials on their base with the liquid metals of I-VIII groups and alloys on their base was studied as well. The regularities of contact interaction of both nonmetallic high-melting compounds (Si₃N₄, AlN, SiC, B₄C) and materials on their base as well as the metal-like refractory compounds with liquid metals of Fe group and their alloys are considered. The analysis of interface interaction from the point of view of thermodynamic characteristics and electron structure of contacting phases was carried out for the "refractory compound-aggressive metallic melt" systems. The principles of

choice of structural components of composite materials on the base of high-melting compounds with a metallic binder were formulated.

The corrosion properties of high-melting compounds and composites on their base in the aggressive electrolytes (in particular, in sea water) are considered. It was established that the corrosion behaviour of the ceramics is defined by the features of their structure. For instance, the TiN-AlN composite with the equimolar ratio of components which is characterized by a fine-dispersion structure with an uniform distribution of TiN and AlN grains proved to be the most corrosion resistant. The initial stages of these nitride ceramics corrosion are determined by the TiN dissolution with a subsequent formation of TiO_2 protective film. In the further the AlN interacts with an electrolyte forming Al(OH)_3 and AlO(OH) at the high enough values of anodic potentials. On the surface of TiN:AlN equimolar composite the two-phase protective film containing AlO(OH) and Na_4TiO_4 titanate formed at the greater values of anodic polarization.

The high-melting compounds and materials on their base can be recommended as high-performance materials for the aggressive media.

NOTES

Strength and Thermal Shock Resistance of Refractory Compounds

A.G. Lanin

*Scientific Research Institute of SIA "Luch"
142100 Podolsk, Moscow region, Russia*

General strength dependencies of refractory ceramic materials (on the examples of carbides ZrC, NbC, ZrC + NbC, SiC, Si_3N_4 , their compositions with carbon and oxides Al_2O_3 , Sc_2O_3 , Y_2O_3) are considered in wide temperature range up to 2500 °C in relation to the stress state of samples loaded by tension , bending , torsion or compression. The aspects of plasticity and fracture areregarded on the micro, medium and macro levels. Data on the static, cyclic, long time strength, creep, microhardness and crack propagation are given. Investigation of microstructure revealed deformation peculiarities with variation of grain size and strain conditions. The influence of structural parameters (grain and pore sizes, level of porosity, surface and volume flaws, inclusions) on the strength and fracture are discussed. The statistical parameters of strength dispersion are determined Methods of thermal and thermal-mechanical treatment (crack healing, quenching, program strengthening) for improving mechanical characteristics of ceramic are considered. Thermal stress resistance (TSR) regularities of porous, dense carbides and compositions with carbon are determined in a wide temperature range up to 2500 °C by the devised test methods. The TSR of ceramics are increased with temperature upgrowth when relaxation of thermal stresses are made possible. The criteria of TSR depending on stress conditions is proposed on the base of fracture mechanics. It is shown that the proper selection of composition and structure can increase the TSR of ceramics up to 2.5 times.

High Temperature Carbide Structures in Nuclear Energy

I.I. Fedik

Scientific Industrial Association "Luch"
24, Zheleznodorozhnaya, 142100 Podolsk, Moscow region, Russia

Operating conditions for space nuclear power plants have been considered. High temperatures, radioactive irradiation and neutron physical characteristics of such reactors considerably limit the material choice. Refractory metal carbides are the most suitable for these purposes. In this work main attention paid to thermal strength and radiation stability of the structures made of carbides. The stochastic model to estimate strength of the structures made of brittle materials been suggested. The test results of the main structure elements of nuclear power plants have been presented.

NOTES

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Poster Session I. Structure and Physical Properties, Modeling

Monday, August 17

Chair: A.I. Gusev

P1-1

Vacancy state in transition carbides and nitrides and its display in Auger spectra

Yu.M.Shulga and V.I.Rubtsov

Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

P1-2

Two new superconducting phases in Y-Ni-B system

G.Burkhanov¹, S.Lachenkov¹, G.Kuz'micheva², and E.Khludov³

¹ A.A.Baikov Institute of Metallurgy, RAS, Moscow, Russia

² M.V.Lomonosov Academy of Fine Chemical Technology, Moscow, Russia

³ International Laboratory of High Magnetic Fields and Low Temperatures, Wroclaw, Poland

P1-3

Structure and physical-mechanical properties of nanostructured TiB₂/TiN films

R.A.Andrievski¹, G.V.Kalinnikov¹, N.Hellgren², P.Sandstrom², and D.V.Shtansky³

¹ Institute for New Chemical Problems, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

² Linchoping University, Linchoping, Sweden

³ Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan; Russian Scientific Center “Tsniichermet”, Moscow, Russia

P1-4

Structural defects of chromium carbide

I.I.Kositsina and V.V.Sagardzze

Institute of Metal Physics, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P1-5

Deformation and structural peculiarities of nanophase high-melting point compounds

N.I.Noskova¹, R.A.Andrievski², and V.V.Ivanov³

¹ Institute of Metal Physics, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

² Institute for New Chemical Problems, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

³ Institute of Electrophysics, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P1-6

Dynamic compaction of ultrafine TiN powder

R.A.Andrievski¹, N.I.Noskova², V.V.Ivanov³, and E.A.Kozlov⁴

¹ Institute for New Chemical Problems, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

² Institute of Metal Physics, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

³ Institute of Electrophysics, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

⁴ Russian Federal Nuclear Center, Snezhinsk, Russia

P1-7

Magnetic susceptibility and short-range order in annealed nonstoichiometric HfC

A.N.Zyryanova and A.I.Gusev

Institute of Solid State Chemistry, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P1-8

Nitride, oxide, and carbide thin overlayers on Ti(0001): experiment and theory

M.V.Kuznetsov, D.P.Frickel, E.V.Shalaeva, N.I.Medvedeva, and A.V.Tel'nikov

Institute of Solid State Chemistry, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P1-9

Metastable solid solution of Ti-Si-N(O): synthesis, structure, and stability

E.V.Shalaeva, M.V.Kuznetsov, S.V.Borisov, Medvedeva, and A.I.Gusev

Institute of Solid State Chemistry, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P1-10

Synthesis and structure of Ti_3SiC_2 carbosilicide

V.V.Karelina, D.G.Kellerman, Ya.N.Blinoskov, and A.I.Gusev

Institute of Solid State Chemistry, UB of RAS, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P1-11

Microplasma noise on structure defects of 6H-SiC

A.M.Svetlichny, V.V.Poljakov, and G.G.Rodnij

Taganrog State University of Radio Engineering, Taganrog, Russia

P1-12

Distribution of temperature in SiC substrate by rapid thermal annealing in coherent radiation

O.A.Ageev, A.M.Svetlichny, and D.A.Sechenov

Taganrog State University of Radio Engineering, Taganrog, Russia

P1-13

Structure and properties of Ta borides obtained by molten salts electrolysis

E.G.Polyakov, O.V.Makarova, L.P.Polyakova, and A.A.Sheyryov

I.V.Tananaev Institute of Chemistry, Kola SC of RAS, Apatity, Russia

P1-14

Magnetic shielding properties of superconducting electrolytic NbC coatings

V.Kolosov and A.Shevryrov

I.V.Tananaev Institute of Chemistry, Kola SC of RAS, Apatity, Russia

P1-15

LEDs and multioperated optoelectronic devices based on GaN

V.G.Sidorov¹, A.G.Drizhuk², D.V.Sidorov¹, and A.S.Ustinov³

¹ St.Petersburg State Technical University, St.Petersburg, Russia

² Polytechnic Institute, Vologda, Russia

³ A.F.Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, RAS, St.Petersburg, Russia

P1-16

Model of self-organized structures in BN

N.A.Sergeev

Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia

P1-17

Modeling of the Surface Oxidation of a Silicon Carbide Nanopowder. An *ab initio* Approach

L. Mehrari¹, M.-I. Baraton²

¹ CERAMEC, Limoges, France

² LMCTS, University of Limoges, France

P1-18

Modeling interaction of refractory carbides and nitrides with hydrogen and nitrogen

E.M.Fedorov

Research Institute "Luch", Podol'sk, Russia

P1-19

Computer modeling of oxide scale growth on Si_3N_4 and SiC ceramics

B.A.Galanov¹, S.M.Ivanov¹, E.V.Kartuzov¹, K.G.Nickel², and Yu.G.Gogotsi³

¹ I.N.Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

² University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

³ University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, USA

P1-20

Raman spectroscopy investigation of disorder and stoichiometry of aluminum-implanted 6H-SiC

V.N. Makarov, A.V. Suvorov

A.F.Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, RAS, St.Petersburg, Russia

P1-21

Emission properties of LaB_6 - ZrB_2 -Ni cathodes

A.A.Taran, E.K.Ostrovskiy, and S.S.Ordaniyan

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

P1-22

Comparative emission characteristics of composite LaB_6 - and GdB_6 -based cathodes

A.A.Taran, E.K.Ostrovskiy, and S.S.Ordaniyan

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

P1-23

High temperature thermoionic ZrC-W and ZrC-Mo materials

E.K.Ostrovskiy, P.A.Komozynskiy, and S.S.Ordaniyan

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

P1-24

Using of ZrN and ZrN_xO_y as electrodes for vacuum and gas-discharge devices

A.P.Kislitsin, E.K.Ostrovskiy, and S.S.Ordaniyan

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

P1-25

Stoichiometric compositions in metallic glasses on the basis of the Fe-B system

V.Z. Bengus¹, E.D. Tabachnikova¹, P. Duhaj²

¹ Verkin Institute for Low-Temperature –Physics and Engineering, Kharkov, Ukraine

² Institute of Physics, Bratislava, Slovakia

P1-26

New possibilities of AlN structure and properties development

S.G. Baray¹, O.I. Krot², O.S. Babushkin³

¹ Powder Metallurgy Research Institute, Minsk, Belarus

² Research Institute of Impuls Processes, Minsk, Belarus

³ University of Technology, Lulea, Sweden

P1-27

Structure and properties of pyrolytic rombohedral BN

V.I. Rumiantsev, E.V. Toupitsina, A.S. Osmakov, A.E. Kravchik

ROMBONIT Ltd., St. Petersburg, Russia

P1-28

Some Features of Localized Deformation

M.Yu. Gutkin and I.A. Ovid'ko

Institute of Machine Science Problems, RAS, St.Petersburg, Russia

Poster Session II. Thermal, Physical, Chemical and Mechanical Properties

Tuesday, August 18
Chair: Yu.V. Mil'man

P2-1

Physico-chemistry, technology and properties of SiC-based materials
S.S. Ordaniyan
St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

P2-2

Arc melting of AlN
A.V. Kostanovsky, I.A. Zhilyakov, A.V. Kirilin, and L.G. D'achkov
Scientific Association "Institute of High Temperatures", RAS, Moscow, Russia

P2-3

Oxidation of Mo-S-C-based Composites in Air
V.P. Kobyakov¹, G.N. Komratov¹, V.I. Ponamaryov¹, V.I. Yukhvid¹, and I.M. Ovchinnikov²

¹ Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

² Institute of Solid State Physics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

P2-4

Thermogravimetric investigation of oxidation of powders of boron-containing composites
I.B. Ban'kovskaya, B.Z. Pevzner, G.N. Gorbatova
Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS, St.Petersburg, Russia

P2-5

Heat capacity, root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration, and cell parameters of DyB₆ in the range 5-300 K

N.N. Sirota¹ and V.V. Novikov²

¹ Moscow State University of Environmental Engineering, Moscow, Russia

² Bryansk State Pedagogical University, Bryansk, Russia

P2-6

Hydrogen and ammonia interaction with carbide and boride candidate materials for space solar heat storage at temperatures above 2000 K

N.U. Kalashnikov, V.I. Mitrofanov, and V.N. Zagryazkin

Research Institute "Luch", Podol'sk, Russia

P2-7

Effect of Y₂O₃ on C+Si₃N₄ interaction at high temperatures

A.Kopan

I.N. Frantsevich Institute for problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

P2-8

Refractory carbide coatings on Nicalon and carbon fibers and their oxidation resistance

N.I.Baklanova, V.N.Kulyukin, M.A.Korchagin, and N.Z.Lyakhov

Institute of Solid State Chemistry and Mechanochemistry, SB of RUS, Novosibirsk, Russia

P2-9

Kinetic and chemical features of TiC powder oxidation

S.F.Korablev

National Technical University, Kiev, Ukraine

P2-10

High-temperature oxidation resistance of high-dense SiC, Si₃N₄ and AlN specimens

I.R.Korableva¹ and S.F.Korablev²

¹ I.N.Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

² National Technical University, Kiev, Ukraine

P2-11

Corrosion stability and electrocatalytic activity of some transition carbides and nitrides

T.A.Lukashenko¹, K.I.Tikhonov¹, and E.M.Sher²

¹ St.Petersburg State Technical University, St.Petersburg, Russia

² A.F.Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, St.Petersburg, Russia

P2-12

Formation, microstructure and development of localized shear deformation at high temperatures

N.P.Skvortsova

A.V.Shubnikov Institute of Crystallography, RAS, Moscow, Russia

P2-13

Structure and properties of SiC-TiB₂ ceramics

O.N.Grigoriev¹, Yu.G.Gogotsi², G.A. Gogotsi³, and V.Subbotin¹

¹ I.N.Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

² University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, USA

³ Institute for Problems of Strength, Kiev, Ukraine

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Carbide phase formation under laser-ultrasonic Ti alloying of steel

D.M.Gurreyev, N.N.Kruzhkov, and E.A.Namestnikova

Samara State Technical University, Samara, Russia

P2-15

Effect of complex ion-vacuum modification on tribology change of hard alloys

K.N.Poleschenko, G.I.Gering, V.I.Voloshina, S.N.Povoroznjuk, G.A.Vershinin, and

P.V.Orlov

Omsk State University, Omsk, Russia

P2-16

High hardness ceramics for cutting tools based on cubic BN

Yu.A. Alexeev, T.Yu. Tchemekova, Yu.S. Polyahovsky, O.G. Francusov

Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS, St.Petersburg, Russia

P2-17

New tool WC-based materials

I.B.Panteleev and S.S.Ordaniyan

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St Petersburg, Russia

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Characterisation of Microstructural Features using High Frequency Ultrasonics

P. Palanichami

Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, India

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Stabilization of light-emitting properties of porous silicon by the high-temperature carbonization

B.M. Kostishko, Sh.R. Atazhanov, S.N. Mikov, I.P. Puzov, A.N. Komov, L.V. Koltsova

Ul'yanovsk State University, Ul'yanovsk, Russia

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Structure and mechanical properties of polycrystalline CrN/TiN superlattices

P. Yashar, K. Martin, S. A. Barnett

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA

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P3-1

Kinetics of sintering of aluminium nitride

U.D. Afonin, U.P. Zaykov

Ural State Technical University, Ekaterinburg, Russia

P3-2

Ultrafine nitride powder as a base for ceramics

E.K. Stepanenko and S.S. Ordaniyan

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St Petersburg, Russia

P3-3

Consolidation of ultrafine TiN and TiB₂ powders under high pressures and high temperatures

R.A. Andrievski¹, V.S. Urbanovich², Y. Ogino³, T. Yamasaki³, and K.Y. Yanushkevich²

¹ Institute for New Chemical Problems, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

² Institute of Solid State Physics and Semiconductors, NASB, Minsk, Belarus

³ Himeji Institute of Technology, Himeji, Japan

P3-4

Properties of refractory metals boride and carbide coatings deposited by electrochemical synthesis from molten salts

S.V. Devyatkin¹, S.A. Kuznetsov², and V.V. Malyshev¹

¹ Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

² I.V. Tananaev Institute of Chemistry, Kola SC of RAS, Apatity, Russia

P3-5

Polydimethylsilethyne as a precursor for SiC

N.I. Baklanova, V.N. Kulyukin, N.Z. Lyakhov, O.G. Yarosh, and M.G. Voronkov

Institute of Solid State Chemistry and Mechanochemistry, SB of RUS, Novosibirsk,

Russia

P3-6

SHS TiC-based materials obtained in artificial gravity conditions

V.N. Sanin

Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

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Combustion synthesis of composite SIALON ceramics

K.L. Smirnov and I.P. Borovinskaya

Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

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Self-propagating, high-temperature synthesis and structure formation of composite materials of ternary Ti-Si-C, Ti-Si-N and Ti-B-N systems

H.E. Grigoryan¹, A.E. Rogachev¹, A.E. Sychev¹, and E.A. Levashov²

¹ Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

² Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Moscow, Russia

P3-9

Preparation of TiC and TiB₂ specimens by SHS for single crystal growth by plasma-arc melting

M.A. Ponomarev and Yu.A. Sapronov

Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

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Plasma-arc melting growth stabilization for refractory single crystal preparation from SHS products

M.A. Ponomarev and Ya.A. Sapronov

Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

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Preparation of W-W₂C alloys by SHS method from WO₃+C+Al mixes

A.N. Avramchik, N.H. Galchenko, O.K. Lepakova, and O.A. Shkoda

Tomsk Branch of Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Tomsk, Russia

P3-12

Features of structure formation of SHS alloys in magnetic field

V.D. Kitler, A.I. Kirdjashin, Yu.M. Maximov, O.K. Lepakova, and V.V. Burkin

Tomsk Branch of Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS, Tomsk, Russia

P3-13

Nitride synthesis by wire electrical explosion with use of air N₂

V.An, A.P. Iliyn, and V.I. Vereschagin

High Voltage Research Institute, Tomsk Polytechnic Institute, Toms, Russia

P3-14

Feature of carbides, nitrides, and borides prepared by wire electrical explosion

V.Ya. Ushakov, A.P. Ilyin, O.B. Nazarenko, D.V. Tikhonov

High Voltage Research Institute, Tomsk Polytechnic Institute, Toms, Russia

P3-15

Synthesis of TiC-WC solution in hydrogen containing equilibrium amount of methane

I.V. Yepik, V.P. Bondarenko, and S.F. Korablev

V.N.Bakul' Institute for Superhard Materials, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

P3-16

Role of ultrafine powders in the formation of single-phase materials (on the example of Ti carbonitride)

I.Ivanov¹, S.Ordaniyan¹, L.Mashulia¹, and I.Zalite²

¹ St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

² Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of Riga Polytechnic Institute, Salaspils, Latvia

P3-17

New technology of composite powder for functional ceramics

Yu.P.Udalov, S.S.Ordaniyan, G.S.Safronova, O.N.Kovaleva, and Yu.L.Sidorovsky

St.Petersburg State Technological University, St.Petersburg, Russia

P3-18

Titanium carbide, nitride and carbide/nitride processing by metalthermal halogenide reduction

S.V.Aleksandrovsky, V.N.Sizyakov, and A.H.Ratner

St.Petersburg Mining Institute, St.Petersburg, Russia

P3-19

Currentless TaC film formation in molten salts

E.Matychenko, V.N.Novichkov, and S.Sukhorzhevskaya

I.V.Tananaev Institute of Chemistry, Kola SC of RAS, Apatity, Russia

P3-20

Mechanochemical synthesis of nanophase refractory carbides

M.Savyak, I.Uvarova, I.Timofeeva, L.Isayeva, and S.Kirilenko

I.N.Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

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WC-based ceramic material synthesis by crystallization of amorphous solid solution

E.Yu.Belyaev, G.A.Suchkova, and O.I.Lomovsky

Institute of Solid State Chemistry and Mechanochemistry, SB of RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia

P3-22

Investigation and elaboration of gas-thermal synthesis of specific powder materials

V.A.Artyukhov, A.Yu.Bord, and V.K.Sheleg

Technological Institute of Welding and Protective Coatings, Minsk, Belarus

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Carbon (graphite) interfaces in tribological materials

I.Kosko

I.N.Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev, Ukraine

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Fabrication of Dense SiC and α -Si₃N₄ Ceramics Under High Static Pressures

V.S.Urbanovich¹, K.G.Nickel², Y.G.Gogotsi³, M.Backhaus-Ricoult⁴,

K.I.Yanushkevich¹, C.Rodeman², V.Guerin⁴

¹National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus,

²Eberhard-Karls-University Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany

³University of Illinois at Chicago, Dept. Mechanical Engineering, Chicago, USA

⁴Centre d'Etude de Chimie Metallurgique, CNRS, France

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Composites with a ceramic matrix

V.V. Kartashov, V.A. Yazev, A.R. Bektov

Ural State University, Ekaterinburg, Russia

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Ceramic materials based on Si₃N₄-TiN from ultra-high dispersion powders

L.L. Sartinska, I.I. Osipova, A.M. Koval'chenko

I.N.Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, NASU, Kiev Ukraine

P3-27

The effect of explosive shock treatment on the formation of nitrides in a Ti-6Al-4V alloy

H. Akbulut

Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey

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Mechanosynthesis of iron carbides at composition Fe₇₅C₂₅

F. Miani

DIEGM University of Udine, Udine, Italy

P3-29

Combining Materials Science Principles for the Optimization of Metal/Nitride Bonding

O. Paiva, M.A. Barbosa

Institute for Biomedical Engineering, Porto, Portugal

P3-30

Formation of Transition Metal Nitride Films by Rapid Thermal Processing

I. Galesic and B.O. Kolbesen

Institute of Inorganic Chemistry / Analytical Chemistry, J.W. Goethe University,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AFONIN, Yury D.
Ural State Technical University
Mira str. 19
Ekaterinburg 620002
RUSSIA
afonin@dpt.ustu.ru

AKBULUT, H.
Sakarya University, Eng. Faculty.
Esentepe Campus,
54040 Sakarya
TURKEY
akbulut@esentepe.sau.edu.tr

ANDRIEVSKI, Rostislav A.
Institute for New Chemical Problems,
Chernogolovka (Moscow Region)
142432
RUSSIA
ara@icp.ac.ru

ARTYUKHOV, Vadim A.
Technological Institute of Welding and
protective Coatings
41 Platonov str.
220071 Minsk
BELARUS
riipbpma@impuls.belpak.minsk.by

BAN'KOVSAYA, Inna B.
Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS
Ul. Odoevskogo 24, kor. 2
199155 St. Petersburg
RUSSIA
vlad@ihs2.spb.su

BARAY, S.
Belorussian Powder Metallurgy Corporation
Platonov St. 41
220071 Minsk
BELARUS
vityaz@srpmi.minsk.by

AGEEV, Oleg
Taganrog State University of Radio Engineering
GSP-17A, Nekrasovsky nstr. 44
Taganrog
Rostov Region, 347928
RUSSIA
setchenov@micron.rnd.su

AN, Vladimir
High Voltage Research Institute, Tomsk
Polytechnic Institute
Tomsk Polytechnic Institute
2a Lenin st.
Tomsk, 634050
RUSSIA
admin@admin.hvri.tpu.edu.ru

ARCHAKOV, Ivan Y.
Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS
Ul. Odoevskogo 24, kor. 2
St. Petersburg 199155
RUSSIA
besedina@isc.nw.ru

BAKLANOVA, N.I.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry and
Mechanochemistry, SB of RAS
ul. Kutateladze 18
630128 Novosibirsk
RUSSIA
baklanova@solid.nsk.ru

BARATON, Marie-Isabelle
LMCTS ESA 6015 CNRS
123, Ave. Albert Thomas
Limoges
F-87060
FRANCE
baraton@unilim.fr

BARNETT, Scott
Norhtwestern University.
Materials and Life Sciences Facilities
2225 North Campus Dr.
Evanston, IL 60208
USA
s-barnett@nwu.edu

BELLOSI, Alida
Research Institute for Ceramics Technology
Via Granarolo 64
Faenza, RA
48018
ITALY
bellosi@irtec1.irtec.bo.cnr.it

BENGUS, Vladimir
Verkin Institute for Low Temperature
Physics & Engineering
Lenins Ave., 47,
310164 Kharkov
UKRAINE
bengus@ilt.kharkov.ua

BRODNIKOVSKI, Nikolai P.
Materials Research Centre
P.O. Box 20
252167 Kiev
UKRAINE
brod@ipms.kiev.ua

BUTCHEREIT, Elke
Eberhard-Karls-University, Institute for
Mineralogy, Petrology, and Geochemistry
Wilhelmstraße 56
Tübingen
D-72074
GERMANY
elke.butchereit@uni-tuebingen.de

DESMAISON, Martine
Laboratoire de Materiaux Ceramiques et
Traitements de Surface
LMCTS, ESA CNRS 6015
Equipe "Ceramiques Nouvelles"
123, Av. A. THOMAS,
87060 Limoges Cedex,
FRANCE
mdb@unilim.fr

EDIRISINGHE, Mohan J.
Institute of Polymer Tech. & Materials Eng.
Loughborough University
Loughborough
Leicestershire LE11 3TU,
UK
m.j.edirisinghe@lboro.ac.uk

BELYAEV, E.Yu.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry and
Mechanochemistry,
SB of RAS
ul. Kutateladze 18
630128 Novosibirsk
RUSSIA
eugene@solid.nsk.su

BERTHOLD, Christoph
Eberhard-Karls-University, Institute for
Mineralogy, Petrology, and Geochemistry
Wilhelmstraße 56
Tübingen
D-72074
GERMANY
berthold@LadyX.minpetgeochem.
geowissenschaften.uni-tuebingen.de

BURKHANOV, Gennadiy S.
A.A.Baikov Institute of Metallurgy and Materials
Science, RAS,
Leninsky Prospect 49
Moscow 117334
RUSSIA
lachenck@lesr.imet.ac.ru

DESMAISON, Jean
Laboratoire de Materiaux Ceramiques et
Traitements de Surface
LMCTS, ESA CNRS 6015, Equipe "Ceramiques
Nouvelles"
123, Av. A. Thomas,
87060 Limoges Cedex
FRANCE
desmaison@unilim.fr

DEVYATKIN, Sergei
Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry
Palladin pr. 32/34
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
fkmdev@gold.uni-miskolc.hu

EMRULLAHOGLU, Omer F.
Afyon Kocatepe University
Technical Education Faculty
Izmir Yolu 8 km.
03200 Afyon
TURKEY
Emrullah@aku.edu.tr

ESKIKAYA , Tulay
Istanbul Teknik Universitesi
Fen-Edebiyat Fakultesi, Kimya Bolumu
80626 Maslak, Istanbul
TURKEY
tulay@sariyer.cc.itu.edu.tr

FEDOROV, Eduard M.
Research Institute "Luch"
Zheleznodorozhnaya str.24, Podolsk,
Moscow region 142100
RUSSIA
ifedorova@epic-russia.com

GALESIC, Ivan
Institute of Inorganic Chemistry
Goethe University
Marie-Curie Str. 11
D-60439 Frankfurt/Main
GERMANY
Galesic@chemie.uni-frankfurt.de

GOGOTSI, Alexey G.
Materials Research Center
P.O. Box 20
252167 Kiev
UKRAINE
bbpf@adam.kiev.ua

GOGOTSI, Yury G.
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago (M/C 251)
Department of Mechanical Engineering
842 W Taylor St.
Chicago, IL 60607-7022
USA
ygogotsi@uic.edu

GRIGORYAN, Hamazasp E.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS
Chernogolovka
Moscow Region
142432
RUSSIA
isman@ism.ac.ru

GUERIN , Valérie
CECM-CNRS
15, rue Georges Urbain
Vitry sur Seine
94 407
FRANCE
guerin@glvt-cnsr.fr

FEDIK, Ivan I.
Scientific Industrial Association "Lutch"
24, Zheleznodorozhnaya
142100 Podolsk, Moscow region
RUSSIA
IIFedik@nopoluch.msk.su

FRENKLACH ,Michael
University of California at Berkeley
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Berkeley, CA 94720-1740
USA
myf@euler.berkeley.edu

GALANOV, Boris A.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizanovskiy Str.
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
galanov@ipms.kiev.ua

GOGOTSI , George A.
Institute for Problems of Strength
Timiryazevskaya 2
252014 Kiev
UKRAINE
gogotsi@gg.freenet.kiev.ua

GRIGORIEV, Oleg N.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizanovskiy Str.
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
grigorev@ipms.kiev.ua

GÜÇERİ, Selçuk
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Univ.of Illinois at Chicago
842 W Taylor St.
Chicago, IL 60607-7022
USA
guceri@uic.edu

GUSEV, Alexander I.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry
Pervomaiskaya str., 91
Ekaterinburg 620219
RUSSIA
gusev@chem.ural.ru

GUTKIN, Mikhail
Institute of Machine Science Problems
Bol'shoy Pr. 61
199178, St. Petersburg
RUSSIA
gutkin@def.ipme.ru
KALINNIKOV, Gennady V.
Institute for New Chemical Problems,
Chernogolovka (Moscow Region)
142432
RUSSIA
kgv@incp.ac.ru

KARELINA, V.V.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry, 91
Pervomaiskaya str.,
Ekaterinburg, 620219
RUSSIA
gusev@ihim.uran.ru

KERCH, Helen
Division of Material Science ER-13
US Dept. of Energy
19901 Germantown Rd.
Germantown, Maryland 20874-1290
USA
Helen.Kerch@oer.doe.gov

KOBYAKOV, Vassily P.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS,
Chernogolovka
Moscow Region
142432
RUSSIA
koba@ism.ac.ru

KOLOSOV, Valery N.
Institute of Chemistry
Kola Science Center of RAS
184200 Apatity
Murmansk Region
RUSSIA
root@ksc-ic.murmansk.su

KORABLEV, Sergey F.
National Technical University
37 Pobeda str.
252056 Kiev
UKRAINE
korablev@ipms.kiev.ua

KALASHNIKOV, Nikolay Yu.
Research Institute "Lutch"
24, Zheleznodorozhnaya
142100 Podolsk, Moscow region
RUSSIA
htddluch@online.ru
KAMYSHENKO, Valentin V.
Institute for Problems in Materials Science
3, Krzhizhanovskogo Str.
252142, Kiev
UKRAINE
kamysh@ipms.kiev.ua

KARTASHOV, Vadim V.
Ural State Technical University
Mira str. 19
Ekaterinburg 620002
RUSSIA
kvv@dpt.ustu.ru

KITLER, V.D.
Tomsk Branch of Institute of Structural
Macrokinetics, RAS
8 Lenin sq.
Tomsk 634050
RUSSIA
yurkova@fisman.tomsk.su

KOKLU, Unel
Istanbul Teknik Universitesi
Fen-Edebiyat Fakultesi, Kimya Bolumu
80626 Maslak, Istanbul
TURKEY
koklu@hdiv.cc.itu.edu.tr

KOPAN, Anna
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizhanovskiy Str.
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
korablev@ipms.kiev.ua

KORABLEVA, Inna
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizhanovskiy Str.
Kiev
252142
UKRAINE
korablev@ipms.kiev.ua

KOSITSYNA, I.
Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Division of RAS
Kovalevski str. 18
Ekaterinburg 620219
RUSSIA
mechprop@ifm.e-burg.su

KOSTANOVSKY, Aleksandr V.
Joint Institute of High Temperatures, RAS
Izhorsky str. 13/19
Moscow 127412
RUSSIA
Fax: 095-362-5123

KUZNETSOV, Mikhail V.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry
Ural Division of Russian Academy of Sciences
Pervomayskaya St. 91
620219 Ekaterinburg
RUSSIA
kuznetsov@ihim.uran.ru

LANIN, Anatoly G.
Scientific Industrial Association "Lutch"
24, Zheleznodorozhnaya
Podolsk, (Moscow region)
142100
RUSSIA
IIFedik@npoluch.msk.su

LUKASHENKO, Tatyana A.
St. Petersburg State Technological Institute
26, Moscow Prospect
St. Petersburg, 198013
RUSSIA
em@sher.ioffe.rssi.ru

MAKAROVA, Olga V.
Tananaev Institute of Chemistry
14 Fersman str.
Apatity
Murmansk Region, 184200
RUSSIA
makarov@ksc-ic.murmansk.su

McNALLAN, Michael J.
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago
Department of Civil and Materials Engineering
842 W Taylor St.
Chicago, IL 60607
USA
mcnallan@uic.edu

KOSSKO, Igor
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
Krzhyzhanovsky str. 3
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
koss@ipms.kiev.ua

KRUZHKO, N.
Samara State Technical University,
141 Galaktionovskaya str.
443010 Samara
RUSSIA
physics@star.sstu.samara.ru

KUZNETSOV, Nikolai T.
N.S. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic
Chemistry
31 Leninski prospekt
Moscow
117907 GSP-1
RUSSIA
ntkuz@ionchran.msk.ru

LAVRENKO, Vladimir A.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizhanovskiy Str.
Kiev 252142
UKRAINE
lavrenko@ipms.kiev.ua

MAKAROV, V.N.
Ioffe Physico-Technical Institute, RAS
Polytechnicheskaya 26
St. Petersburg, 194021
RUSSIA
Alex.Goltsev@shuvpop.ioffe.rssi.ru

MARTIN, Keith
Norhtwestern University.
Materials and Life Sciences Facilities
2225 North Campus Dr.
Room 2036
Evanston, IL 60208
USA
k-martin1@nwu.edu

MERHARI, Lhadi
CERAMEC
64, Avenue de la Libération
Limoges
F-87000
FRANCE
ceramec@wanadoo.fr

MIANI, Fabio
DIEGM Univ. of Udine
Via delle Scienze 208
Udine
I 33100
ITALY
miani@diegm.uniud.it

NAZARENKO, Olga
High Voltage Research Institute
Tomsk Polytechnical Institute
Lenin str. 2a, Tomsk 634050
RUSSIA
admin@admin.hvri.tpu.edu.ru

NOVICHKOV, Vadim Yu.
Institute of Chemistry
Kola Science Center of RAS
184200 Apatity
Murmansk Region
RUSSIA
root@ksc-ic.murmansk.su

ORDANIYAN, S.S.
St. Petersburg State Technological University
Moscow Prospect 26
198013 St. Petersburg
RUSSIA
vladm@comset.spb.ru

PADERNO, Varvara N.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizanovskiy Str.
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
paderno@ipms.kiev.ua

PAIVA, Olga C.
Institute for Biomedical Eng.
Laboratory for Biomaterials,
Rua do Campo Alegre 823
4150 Porto,
PORTUGAL
ocpaiva@ibmc.up.pt

PANASYUK, Alla D.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
Krzhyzhanovsky str. 3
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
lavrenko@ipms.kiev.ua

MIL'MAN, Yuli V.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
Kiev, 252142
UKRAINE
milman@ipms.kiev.ua

NOSKOVA, NINA I.
Institute of Metal Physics
Ural Div. Russian Acad. Sci.
18 S. Kovalevskoi str.
GSP-170 Ekaterinburg 620219
RUSSIA
noskova@imp.uran.ru

NOVIKOV, V.V.
State Pedagogic University
Bezhitskaya St. 14
241036 Bryansk
RUSSIA
rozov@bryansk.elektra.ru

OVID'KO, Ilya
Institute of Machine Science Problems
Bol'shoy Pr. 61
199178, St. Petersburg
RUSSIA
ovidko@pgpt.ioffe.rssi.ru

PADERNO, Yuriy B.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizanovskiy Str.
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
paderno@ipms.kiev.ua

PALANICHAMY, P.
Division for PIE & NDT Development
Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research
(IGCAR)
Kalpakkam-603102, Tamil Nadu
INDIA
ppc@igcar.ernet.in

PONOMAREV, Mikhail A.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetiks and Materials
Science, RAS
Chernogolovka, Moscow Region 142432
RUSSIA
misha@ism.ac.ru

PUZOV, Igor P.
Ul'yanovsk State University
Dept. Physics
L. Tolstogo str. 42
Ul'yanovsk 432700
RUSSIA
worona@sv.oven.ru

REIS, Rui
University of Porto,
Dept. of Metallurgical &
Materials Science Eng.
Rua dos Bragas
Porto
4099 Porto Codex
PORTUGAL
rgreis@garfield.fe.up.pt

ROGL, Peter F.
University of Vienna
Währingerstrasse 42
A-1090, Wien
AUSTRIA
peter.franz.rogl@univie.ac.at

SAID, Galip
Afyon Kocatepe University
Technical Education Faculty
Izmir Yolu 8 km.
03200 Afyon
TURKEY
said@aku.edu.tr

SAPRONOV, Ya.A.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS
Chernogolovka
Moscow Region, 142432
RUSSIA
jurik@ism.ac.ru

SAVYAK, Marina
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
Krzhyzhanovsky str. 3
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
saviak@ipms.kiev.ua

SECHENOV, O.A.
Taganrog State University of Radio Engineering
Nekrasovsky str. 44
Taganrog 347928
RUSSIA
Setchenov@micron.rnd.ru

RATNER, Arkady H.
TTM Stock Company
V.O. Sredny pr. 86, off. 533a
St Petersburg 199026
RUSSIA
dima@ttm.spb.ru

REMPEL, Andrey
Institute of Solid State Chemistry
Pervomaiskaya str., 91
Ekaterinburg
620219
RUSSIA
rempel@chem.ural.ru

RUMIANTSEV, V.I.
Rombonit Ltd.
St. Petersburg
RUSSIA
viris@mailbox.alcor.ru

SANIN, Vladimir N.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetics and Materials
Science, RAS
Chernogolovka
Moscow Region 142432
RUSSIA
svn@ism.ac.ru

SARTINSKA, Lina L.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
Krzhyzhanovsky str. 3
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
sart@ipms.freenet.kiev.ua

SCHNEIDER, Judy
Sandia National Labs
MS 9403
Livermore, CA
USA
jaschne@sandia.gov

SERGEYEV, Nikolai A.
Tomsk State University
Tomsk 634059
RUSSIA
nsergeyev@usa.net

SHALAEVA, Elizaveta V.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry, RAS
Pervomaiskaya str., 91
Ekaterinburg, 620219
RUSSIA
shalaeva@ihim.uran.ru

SHARIVKER, Semen Yu.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetics
Chernogolovka, Moscow
142432
RUSSIA
shariv@ism.ac.ru

SHKODA, O.A.
Tomsk Branch of Institute of Structural
Macrokinetics, RAS
8 Lenin sq.
Tomsk, 634050
RUSSIA
yurkova@fisman.tomsk.su

SCHULTZ, Mikhail M.
Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS
Ul. Odoevskogo 24, kor. 2
St. Petersburg 199155
RUSSIA
besedina@isc.nw.ru

SKVORTSOVA, Natalia P.
Institute of Crystallography
Leninsky Prospect 59
117333 Moscow
RUSSIA
nataly@nskvor.msk.ru

SVETLICHNY, Alexander M.
Taganrog State University of
Radio Engineering
Nekrasovsky St. 44
347 928 Taganrog GSP-17A
RUSSIA
Ageev@tsure.ru

THÖLÉN, Anders R.
Experimental Physics
Chalmers University of Technology
412 96 Göteborg
SWEDEN
tholen@fy.chalmers.se

SHALAMBREIDZE, Sulkhan
Institute of Stable Isotopes
21, Kavtaradze str.
380086, Tbilisi
GEORGIA
kalandadze@sun20.hepi.edu.ge

SHEKA, Elena F.
General Physics Dept., Russian Peoples' Friendship
University,
3 Ordjonikidze str., Moscow,
117302
RUSSIA
Elena.Sheka@mx.pfu.edu.ru

SHUL'GA, Yury M.
Institute of Chemical Physics Problems, RAS
Chernogolovka
Moscow Region 142432
RUSSIA
shulga@icp.ac.ru

SHVANSKIY, E.P.
Geological Faculty
Moscow State University,
119899 Vorobjovy Gory
RUSSIA
leon@geol.msu.ru

SMIRNOV, Konstantin L.
Institute of Structural Macrokinetics, RAS
Chernogolovka
Moscow Region
142432
RUSSIA
vlad@ism.ac.ru

TCHEMEKOVA, Tatiana Y.
Institute of Silicate Chemistry, RAS
Ul. Odoevskogo 24, kor. 2
St. Petersburg 199155
RUSSIA
Vlad@ihs2.spb.su

TRENARY, Michael
Department of Chemistry
Univ. of Illinois at Chicago
842 W Taylor St.
Chicago, IL 60607
USA
mtrenary@uic.edu

TROITSKY, V.N.
Institute for New Chemical Problems
Chernogolovka (Moscow Region)
142432
RUSSIA

USKOKOVICH, Dragan
Institute of Technical Sciences
Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
35 Knez Mihailova str.
YU-11000, Beograd
YUGOSLAVIA
uskok@itn.sanu.ac.yu

VOLOSHINA, V.I.
Omsk State University
55A Mira str.
Omsk, 644077
RUSSIA
volosh@univer.omsk.su

YEPIK, Irina V.
Bakul Institute for Superhard Materials
2, Avtozavodskaya St.
254074 Kiev
UKRAINE
postmaster@ismanu.kiev.ua

ZHUK, Tetyana
Materials Research Center
P.O.Box 20, 252167 Kiev
UKRAINE
zhuk@uni-bremen.de

ZYRYANOVA, A.N.
Institute of Solid State Chemistry
Ural Division of RAS
Pervomaiskaya str. 91
Ekaterinburg 620019
RUSSIA
gusev@ihim.uran.ru

URBANOVICH, Vladimir S.
Institute of Solid State Physics and Semiconductors
17 P. Brovka str.
220072 Minsk
BELARUS
urban@iftpp.bas-net.by

UVAROVA, Irina V.
Institute for Problems of Materials Science
3, Krzhizhanovskiy Str.
252142 Kiev
UKRAINE
uvar@ipms.kiev.ua

WERHEIT, Helmut
Solid State Physics Laboratory
Gerhard Mercator University
D-47048 Duisburg
GERMANY
hm397we@unidui.uni-duisburg.de

ZALITE, Ilmars
Institute of Inorganic Chemistry
Riga Technical University
Miera iela 34, Salaspils – 1, LV 2169
LATVIA
ilmars@iich.sal.lv

ZYMLA, Victor E.
Laboratoire d'Elaboration des Materiaux
Ecole Centrale Paris
F-92295 Chatenay-Malabry Cedex
FRANCE
victor@lem.ecp.fr